FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TANJUG VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR CEMA SUMMIT

LD101148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0215 GMT 10 May 83

['Delicate Differences" -- TANJUG headline; by TANJUG correspondent Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Andropov and Honecker were the first East European leaders who in an official document about their talks "admitted" that they had exchanged views about the forthcoming CEMA meeting. The result is that this summit has now been officially announced, but is still described in a document as being "the forthcoming one," which is taken to mean that the date of the meeting has not yet been set.

The protracted and thorough preparations, which have been going on for almost 20 months, are being explained away by the need to devise a more efficient economic mechanism, especially the mechanism of the technology of coordinating national economic interests with the CEMA strategy and program. Because of the dynamic process of industrialization and the accrued difficulties due to a high level of development, the specific features of these national interests require the introduction of novel features into the existing machinery of relations within this community that will to all intents and purposes recognize -- as has already been accepted in political declarations -- the differences in economic systems stemming from the separate paths of socialists construction.

Realignments

Parallel with these generic and global explanations of the objective of the CEMA political summit, behind which stand the demands for realignment within this grouping, there are the analyses that interpret such a meeting in light of the urgent aggravated international situation -- that is to say, the military-political crisis between the East and West, which allegedly can still turn into an economic "war." Their thesis is that the Warsaw Pact's "combat readiness" cannot be efficient and reliable without close CEMA economic integration. Faced by the danger that the West may place new embargo measures on its trade with the East, they are demanding a greater economic independence of this group with respect to trade with the capitalist countries and "resilience" against the consequences of a world economic crisis.

Should the U.S. strategy of restrictions in trade with the East win in Williamsburg, at the summit meeting of seven heads of state of the most developed Western industrial powers, and if the Geneva talks end without a compromise, this "thesis of the generals" about the need for CEMA "to rally together economically" could easily relegate changes in internal relations -- advocated more or less by all economists, and also by Honecker and Andropov who are announcing "a new stage" -- to an issue of secondary importance.

Any "state of emergency," which would occur if a new economic embargo toward the East is imposed and new U.S. missiles deployed in Western Europe, would downgrade all the demands -- which it is understood are coming especially from Bucharest and Budapest but also from other centers -- to introduce "a new economic order" in CEMA, that is to apply the policy of clean national accounts in the mechanism of cooperation and trade.

It is these delicate demands that provide the explanation for the marathon process of the preparations for the summit.

Nobody is placing a question mark against its membership in this economic community because the fact that last year commodity exchange and cooperation in CEMA reached a value of $200 billion shows the extent to which the economies of these countries, despite all accompanying difficulties, have to rely on each other. The growth of this interdependence and of the complementary nature of the economies of CEMA countries was influenced to a certain extent by the division of labor within that market, by several hundred reciprocal agreements and specialization and cooperation programs thanks to which the value of its cooperation grew from $400 million in 1970 to over $35 billion last year.

Different Statuses

The differences in the stands on the new mechanism of relations stem mainly from the different status of individual member countries within the existing system and the specific nature of their internal development. Virtually all the countries, especially Hungary, Poland, Romania and to a certain extent Bulgaria, have embarked on a reform of their economic systems and change in the conditions of their economic operations. For instance, Hungarian economic enterprises have gained so much independence that they can conclude business arrangements with partners abroad of their own accord. These and other countries have developed some of their branches of industry, that is to say, processing capacities, over and above the agreed CEMA programs, with the result that the problem of "duplicated" capacities has arisen which have not secured either the raw materials or the markets for the new production assortments.

Hungary, Romania, and Poland have become members of the IMF, which has given them certain facilities with regard to securing the necessary development capital, but at the same time they have assumed some commitments toward this international institution that are incompatible with CEMA rules. In addition, the crisis situation in Poland has induced the community to approve a special status for that country within the framework of the existing mechanisms enjoyed by underdeveloped allied countries such as Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, and especially Vietnam in the wake of its invasion of Kampuchea.

All these are delicate questions which to date could have been resolved only in the name of "socialist internationalism,.' Socialist internationalism as "higher joint interest" could often not be identified with national economic interests because the Warsaw Pact was often identified with CEMA. These questions have also become topical because in many member countries the sources of dynamic economic growth have dried up and because the East European economic community was unable fully to defend itself against the consequences of the world economic crisis.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY -- The standing working group of the International Information System In Social Sciences (MISON) studying the introduction of computer and communication technology and the buildup of joint data banks opened its consultation in Prague on 25 April. The 5-day deliberations are being attended by representatives from the CSSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, and the USSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 83 p 3 AU]

BALEV SPEAKS AT KARL MARX RALLY IN SOFIA 4 MAY

AU101053 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 83 pp 2-3

[Speech by Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at festive meeting held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia on 4 May 1983 to mark the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centennial of the death of Karl Marx -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: This is the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the Prometheus from Trier, the thinker, and revolutionary who -- within the framework of a restless and difficult life -- accomplished the greatest revolution in the history of human thought and practical experience, who gave mankind the fire of hope and struggle for a revolutionary innovation of the world. One century has passed since his death as well. This has been a century of immortality. For over 100 years the teaching of Marx and Engels has been expanding throughout the world, has conquered the hearts and minds of dozens and dozens of millions of people. For over 100 years the personality and the cause of Karl Marx and of Friedrich Engels, his loyal friend and brother in ideas and struggle, have become the core of those historical changes which are being accomplished in all parts of the planet and have been involving peoples and countries, proceeding along the path of revolutionary changes and reorganization. For over 100 years the worldwide workers class, inspired and marching under the banner of Marxism, has been becoming aware of itself as a class and has been creating its own revolutionary parties, waging a struggle for the implementation of its own historical mission. Today, in the year when we are trying to assess what Marx accomplished, to assess the achievements of this giant of thought and action, we feel happy and proud to be his disciples. We are happy and proud of being Marxists, of being the loyal sons of a party that raised the banner of Marxism 92 years ago, that unrelentingly fought under the banner of Marx, and that under the banner of Marx, is successfully implementing the ideas of scientific communism in the PRB. Today, we are once more convincing ourselves that every close contact with Marx, with his thorough and acute revolutionary thought, with his passionate soul which was longing for struggles and victories, not only increases our knowledge about the laws of social development and not only enriches our intellect, but reveals new horizons to us about theoretical and practical activities. It inspires us with new strength for work and struggle for the sake of our glorious communist ideal.

Today, we are once more paying tribute to Karl Marx, the scientist, the thinker, the theoretician, the brilliant research worker who had a profound knowledge about mankind and society. Karl Marx has earned invaluable credit by summing up the entire ideological, theoretical, and practical revolutionary heritage accumulated before him. Having built up a well-organized, philosophical basis of teaching -- dialectic and historical materialism -- he assigned a new social and methodological function to philosophy, as well as a new world outlook. Karl Marx discovered the economic laws of the capitalist production method, of social development as a whole. He saw the historical coincidence of the essential interests, the goals and vocation of the proletariat with the objective needs and prospects of social progress. He revealed and objectively explained the predestination and historical role of the workers class in the revolutionary changes of the world, its role in burying the old world, and building up the socialist social system.

Thus, Marx and Engels transformed their philosophy into a weapon of the proletariat. Their revolutionary theory conquered the masses, became the practical experience of millions, became a powerful motivating force in changing the world, a change which still continues throughout the world. Today, we are once more paying tribute to Karl Marx, the great revolutionary and active fighter, the revolutionary and organizer.

To make Karl Marx immortal it suffices to recall his contribution as a scientist, thinker, and theoretician. However, he was not only a great thinker, not only a great revolutionary in theory. There is no doubt, Franz Mehring wrote, that the incomparable greatness of Marx was due to a great extent to the fact that the man of thought and the man of action in him were inseparably linked to each other and complemented and supported each other. However, there is no doubt that in him the creative individual always prevailed over the thinker. Being a thinker of genius Marx has been elevated in the history of mankind also as a brilliant man of action, a great masterrevolutionary, an inspired participant in the practical work of organizing the German, the European, and the worldwide proletariat. He was aware of the fact that theory and ideas, in themselves, are incapable of changing the objective course of things. Early in his life he declared that the weapon of criticism cannot replace the criticism of weapons. He not only founded the inseparable unity of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice -- and on this basis linked the international revolutionary movement with scientific socialism -- but involved himself in the struggle with the entire energy of his passionate and versatile personality. Together with Engels, Marx created the first political organization of communists in history and the "Communist Manifesto" which was its first thoroughly scientific and effective program. He devoted tremendous efforts in rallying the international proletariat and became the founder and energetic leader of the First International.

Today we once more pay tribute to Karl Marx, the man to whom nothing human was strange, the man to whom happiness was the struggle for the happiness of those who were oppressed and exploited. The greatness of the thought and cause of Marx does not conceal to us the living man, who was full of life and vigor, who shared all human joys and sorrows. Marx was a great thinker and leader because he was a great man. This is why we can understand Engels when he says that Marx had numerous opponents but that he hardly had one real personal enemy. Throughout his difficult life, exposed to numerous privations and suffering, Marx also lived through a great human tragedy: He lost his most beloved person, his wife, his Jenny, about whom he had written so many tender words, who for several decades had shared his fate -- the exile, the work, and the struggle. As a tender loving father he had to bury his daughter Jenny who died very young at the age of 39 and who was justifiably called the "image of the Moor." She had entirely devoted herself to his cause. Engels wrote about her as follows: Despite her reticence which could have been mistaken for shyness, she displayed when necessary an indomitable self-control and energy which a man could have envied. The proletariat lost a heroic fighter in her person. For her father in his sorrow there was the consolation that hundreds and thousands of workers in Europe and America were sharing his grief. Nothing could defeat Marx, nothing could take him out of the ranks. Until the last moment of his life he was faithful to his maxim that happiness is in the struggle. Thus, he gave strength to numerous generations of future communist leaders, to communists, teaching them how to meet the blows of merciless and inexorable fate, because communists -- apart from their personal life -- have another, a loftier life -- the struggle for the happiness of millions of working people. Life and the cause of Marx, the scientist, the revolutionary, and the man, are an inexhaustible source of education, ideological and intellectual development, and perfection for the generations that are advancing along his path and building a new world and new life.

Comrades, it is a well-known fact that Marx and Engels did not consider their teaching as dogma, but as a guiding line. This is what they demanded from their followers as well. Thus, the revolutionary and Marxist parties acted in their practical and theoretical work by creatively applying and developing Marxism under the respective conditions existing in their countries. The most brilliant and significant expression of the creative essence of Marxism, of its capacity to permanently develop in the objectve logic of history was the international theoretical and practical achievement of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

This achievement of Lenin is entirely based on the theory of Marx, and in it Lenin further promoted scientific socialism in all directions. Today, 6 decades after Lenin's death, basing ourselves on our own experience and on the experience of the international communist and workers movement in our stormy and inspiring life, we Bulgarian Communists once more declare with all our conviction: Leninism is Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution, it is Marxism in the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. We can imagine neither loyalty to Marxism nor the development of socialism under the present conditions outside or even less in opposition to Leninism. We cannot imagine the existence of real socialism in any country, whatsoever, outside Leninism and even less in opposition to Leninism, which is creatively applied in the Soviet Union, and even less can we imagine the emergence and power of the worldwide socialist system, the expansion of the worldwide revolutionary process, and the historical triumph of the immortal Marxist theory. Today the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, confirmed by the practical experiences of the revolutionary movement and enriched and further developed by the communist parties, by their outstanding leading functionaries, points out the correct path to millions of people to successfully struggle against imperialism, to construct a new society. In Marxism-Leninism those who are exploited are searching for and finding the path for eliminating exploitation. The dependent nations are finding the path toward national and economic independence; the world which is threatened by nuclear holocaust is finding here the path for eliminating war from the life of mankind.

For as long as a century Marx has been buried in his grave and his ashes are resting, but his spirit is indefatigably roaming the world and confirming the correctness of his ideas and his cause. People have tried to pass Marx over with silence. Nothing has come of this. They tried and are still trying to discredit and destroy his successors and continuers with slanders, hatred, and merciless persecutions; they have tried to extract the roots of Marxism. Nothing has come of this and nothing will. They tried and are still trying to present Marx as obsolete, outdated, as somebody belonging to the 19th century. They are trying to present his teaching as "arbitrary guessing" and "gross simplification." Nothing has come of this and nothing will. They tried and are still trying to conquer Marxism from the inside, to suffocate it in their devilish embrace. So many people have declared themselves as followers of Marx, so many have called themselves Marxists! A number of bourgeois ideologies have emerged and are still arising, and today they all call themselves Marxist. Nothing has come of this either and nothing can come. They tried and are still trying to slander and to reject the increasing implementation of Marxism-Leninism as a social system, which is more and more strongly asserting itself in the form of real socialism. They tried and are trying to find contradictions and gaps between Marxist ideals and the contemporary socialist system. They are trying to imply that socialism has already exhausted its possibilities, and that socialism will be relegated to the dung heap of history. Nothing has come out of this. Nothing will come out of this. Nothing has come out of it and will not come out of it, because Marxism-Leninism has resisted the merciless trial of time; millions of dreamers, millions of working people and fighters, millions of communists have defended and confirmed the truth of Marxism-Leninism by heroically sacrificing their lives. They have confirmed this truth with their self-devotion, their talents, and with their working efforts. Yes, our theory has passed the test of history. Any attempt to destroy this truth, any attempt to change it has led and will lead to failure, to regression and to crisis. No new opportunistic or revisionist theory has led to the establishment of a society different from capitalism. Only Marxism has been further developed thanks to Lenin; only Marxism-Leninism has been capable of creating such a society. This is why Comrade Todor Zhivkov was utterly right in stating as follows: The celebration of the anniversary of Karl Marx is the celebration of the founder of that social movement that has no equal today, either in the greatness of its goals, or in the scientific essence of its theoretical erudition, or as regards its mass character, or as regards the strength of its organization.

Once a specter was roving around Europe. Today this specter is the ideal of one-third of mankind and tomorrow it will be the fate, the banner, and the victorious weapon of all people throughout the world -- such is the historical path of Marxism, of the struggle waged by the worldwide proletariat to change the world. [applause]

Comrades, the ideas and cause of Marx established themselves relatively early in Bulgaria. They were already contained in the "credo" recited by Khristo Botev. Marx and Engels, in turn, followed with great interest the events and developments in the Balkans. With profound knowledge of the situation, Engels, after having highly evaluated the collectivisim and political energy of our people, their heroism and their aspirations for independence, made a pessimistic but correct prognosis about the development of the bourgeois regime in Bulgaria. However, not many years elapsed before the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke, when the party, under whose leadership the Bulgarian people victoriously implemented their socialist revolution, emerged and began the successful construction of a new life under the inspiration and leadership of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

The red banner of Marx in Bulgaria was raised by a thinker of the highest class, one of the most inspired followers of Marx, Dimitur Blagoev, our grandfather, as we call him. His contribution can be worthily appreciated only if we are aware of the conditions under which he worked. Economically extremely underdeveloped, hardly having developed any industry, and with small-scale, scattered agriculture -- this is what Bulgaria represented at that time. In this country Dimitur Blagoev created one of the few true workers parties of that time. It was a really internationalist party, it was a really revolutionary and Marxist party -- it was a party whose natural path of development led to the culmination of the party which founded the Communist International. Following Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Dimitrov, a leader of the Blagoev school, who was a consistent Marxist-Leninist, further carried the red banner of the party. Under his leadership the BCP developed as a powerful social force which was rearmed with Leninist ideas, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the Soviet country.

The ideas and tenets of the united and people's fronts, the establishment of the Fatherland Front as the most effective form of alliance of workers, peasants, and of the people's intelligentsia in Bulgaria, the definition of the character of people's democracy as a form of proletarian dictatorship -- these are invaluable contributions made by the BCP to Marxist-Leninist theory.

The red banner of Marx in Bulgaria, carried by Georgi Dimitrov, was taken over by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who carried it further. Loyalty to the principles of scientific communism, a creative approach in applying and developing these principles -- these are the main qualities of the BCP. Our party's skill in this was revealed with particular strength and was demonstrated in the years following the historical April of the BCP Central Committee by the general April line of our Leninist, Blagoev, and Dimitrov-like BCP. I will not describe the April line. I will only stress that the results of the application of a comprehensive concept for the construction of socialism in our country, which was worked out in the years following the plenum and applied in all sectors, are speaking for the correctness of the April line and for its Marxist-Leninist essence. Bulgaria, which was backward in the recent past, has become a prosperous agroindustrial country, developing at high and stable rates of speed. It is a country rich in literature, arts and culture, which are widely and intensely laying down the laws of beauty on the basis of the structure of mature socialism. We have reached the stage of mature socialism after overcoming tremendous objective and a number of subjective difficulties. However, this happened without any social, political, or economic perturbations.

We are successfully implementing our programmatic goals and we are confidently advancing. The fact that, according to economic indexes, during the last decade we have succeeded in creating a "second new Bulgaria," as it was figuratively expressed at our 12th BCP Congress, is confirmation of this assertion. We are truly implementing a great deal of innovation, which requires courage, creative daring, and the wish to seek and find new paths and resolve in assuming historical responsibilities. This achievement is the emobodiment of the talent and labor of our splendid people. The collective experience and wisdom of our own BCP -- the leading and guiding force of our social development -- are embodied in this achievement. This cause is organically and indissolubly linked to the gigantic theoretical and organizational activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the loyal son of the Bulgarian people and of the BCP, the successor and continuer of the Blagoev-Dimitrov cause, by his skill in defending, creatively applying and enriching Marxism-Leninism under our own conditions.

The new historical stage in the development of our party and country are linked to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's name: the new stage in the development of our Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought are linked to Comrade Todor Zhivkov; the new stage in the expansion of the creative activities of the working people are linked to the name of Todor Zhivkov; the new stage in the development of the comprehensive material and intellectual progress of socialist Bulgaria, the new stage in the assertion of Bulgaria's international prestige -- are linked to the name of Todor Zhivkov. Bulgaria's progress in building mature socialism and, in particular, the deep changes that have occurred in the last decade have confronted us with problems of crucial importance which demand theoretical and practical solutions in order to achieve a new upsurge in our country's development. The 12th BCP Congress adopted this mature task. In the accountability report and the documents of the congress, in the statements of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee to the congress, principled new theoretical ideas and practical solutions have been worked out for all basic spheres of our development.

These are ideas and approaches connected with the expansion of the conditions for the expression and expansion of the effect exerted by the economic law of socialism and of the law of socialism as a whole.

These are ideas and approaches connected with the establishment of an adequate material-technical base for mature socialism.

These are ideas and approaches connected with the elaboration and perfection of the forces of a purpose-oriented economic approach and its mechanism, which are optimally connected with the personal, collective, and social interests in stimulating the working people for highly productive and highly qualitative working efforts, for the expansion of the scientific-technical standards, for a mass application of advanced experience and of vanguard technologies, for the more accurate application of the basic principle, discovered by Marx, pertaining to distribution under socialism: to everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his labor.

These are ideas and approaches pertaining to the relations between the state as the owner and of the working collective as the master of the socialist property, for the expansion of the economic initiative of primary production links, for the economic and labor-legal conditions of human life, for the implementation and development of human personality.

These are ideas and approaches for the further development of the political system on the basis of direct and representative democracy, for raising the party's leading role, for the application of the social-state and state-social principles in management, for the perfection of the developed social organizations as specific, independent links which are organically and actively participating in the comprehensive political life of socialism.

These are ideas and approaches for the economic and educational effectiveness of the social sphere, for the perfection of socialist distribution and utilization, for the linking and use of social funds with personal investments, for the comprehensive satisfaction and development of the material, social, and intellectual needs of the working people. As we see, we are not talking about individual questions, but about a comprehensive complex of mutually linked problems whose elaboration sets an example for the innovative spirit and is proof of the strength and immutable character of Marxism-Leninism.

We are equipped with correct and clear theoretical tenets. The specific tasks and goals have been defined, the respective practical approaches have been mapped out as well. The question now is to turn the slogan of the 12th BCP Congress into real deeds -- "Deeds, deeds, and only deeds!" -- by acting in three basic and different directions. One direction is the creation of new practical approaches, of effective social technological methods, of optimal practical solutions. Another direction is the further perfection of the style of work, the intensification of control over the implementation of the decisions adopted, the drastic increase in strictness, and the quest for responsibilities for the observance of discipline, labor quality and production. The third direction is the development and further perfection of ideological work, the transformation of the congress and postcongress tenets into understanding and conviction, as well as into a motivation for the action of the working masses. Next year we will hold a national party conference on the question of quality. It is, however, clear that the party organizations, the economic and state organs and organizations, the workers collectives, should not wait for the decisions of the conference in order to improve the quality of their work, of their production, and to drastically increase labor productivity several times over. Nationwide socialist competition is already expanding under the slogan "Labor Productivity, Discipline, and Quality," as well as "Labor, Discipline, and Labor Productivity -- for the Worthy Celebration of the National Party Conference and of the 40th Anniversary of 9 September 1944."

Karl Marx was a great humanitarian and a great fighter for the radical development of democracy. He understood and evaluated the role of people's masses as a motor of history. He foresaw that the new communist society will be created thanks to the revolutionary and creative energy of the proletariat, of the millions of working people. In working out the problem of real true democracy, he laid down the cornerstone of the concept of the political system of socialism. The historical experience of the socialist countries has confirmed that real socialism as a state organization cannot be established without proletarian dictatorship, without the leading role of the communist party. Any deviation from these immutable principles detains the development of socialism, threatens it with crises, with a lack of successes, and even with failures. Only proletarian dictatorship can produce the development of the all-people's state, the state of the developed socialist society. The general April line is a line of constantly perfecting socialist democracy. The 12th BCP Congress assessed that all favorable conditions now exist for a further development of socialist democracy. The great theoretical and practical experience accumulated by the party, by the state and social organs, the development of the economic foundations of socialist democracy, the rapprochement of the social classes and the increasing social uniformity of our society, the moral-political unity and the political erudition of the Bulgarian people -- all these prerequisites exist.

The party concept of the new Labor Code envisages a whole complex of measures for the development of labor democracy, for more rights and opportunities for the workers collective as a master of socialist property, for the expansion of the rights and opportunities for the sociopolitical, creative, and working activity of the individual. Our party is expanding and will expand all forms of socialist democracy. At the same time it is training and will train the working people to make use of their rights. Whoever wants to live and work in a truly democratic atmosphere, before trying to live in such an atmosphere, must observe the requirements of a democratic and conscious discipline, of a high state of responsibility, great strictness with himself and with all others.

Only thus will the need of the working people for democracy become, in turn, a powerful factor for the further development of democracy, for the creation of the atmosphere in workers collectives which is necessary for socialist democracy, in all other social links and throughout our society as a whole.

The perfection of direct and representative democracy, the intensification of the role of Bulgarian National Agrarian Union of the Fatherland Front, of the Dimitrov Union of Communist Youth, of the trade unions, as organic links of our political system, implementing their specific functions, are now revealing new reserves, which have so far been unrevealed, reserves which are inexhaustible for the creative spirit and energy of millions of working people. This makes our society stronger. Socialism is revealing itself with increasing vigor as a society in which the prophecy of Marx, that the free development of everyone is the guarantee for the free development of all, is being implemented.

Comrades, when Marx and Engels organized the union of communists, there were only a handful of communists in the world. Today we communists number more than 70 million [as published] and the real force of our impact on the historical process is unique. Along with the development and expansion of the worldwide workers and communist movement, the importance of the great slogan of internationalism, which was launched more than a century ago by Marx and Engels -- "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" -- is increasing. For it is on our unity, on the unity of the worldwide communist and workers movement today that not only the progress, but the very existence of man depends.

Throughout the last decades, despite the fact that contradictory processes of the worldwide capitalist system have enormously increased, the deterioration and decrease of production, the exacerbation of the economic crisis, the tremendous number of unemployed have led to the emergence of the most reactionary, conservative, and militarist forces in a number of capitalist countries. The leading role in this respect is played by American imperialism.

Reagan and his crew imagine that they are capable of changing the progress of history. They are carrying out a crusade against communism. They are conducting a violent anti-Soviet, antisocialist and anti-Bulgarian campaign. They are attacking the policy of detente, they are undermining the normal economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations among peoples, they are neglecting the elementary norms of human civilization. They are trying to change the established strategic balance, to ensure the military superiority of imperialism, to dictate their will to the world. From the White House voices are heard that the readiness for war is the most effective means for preserving peace. How can we fail to remember Karl Marx again: He wrote as follows: Of all dogmas of the hypocritical policy of our time, none has caused as much damage as the dogma saying: "If you want peace, prepare for war!" This great truth which is distinguished mainly by the fact that it contains a great lie, is the appeal calling all Europe to arms which has caused so much militarist fanaticism that any new peace is being evaluated as a new declaration of war.

Marx made this statement about capitalism in the 19th century, but can we find a more precise definition for the militant appeals and for the arms race policy, for the fear of international detente and of lasting peace which are so characteristic of the words and deeds of today's U.S. leaders? Even in this we can say that Marx is our great contemporary.

Once upon a time, in the "18th Brumaire of Lois Bonaparte," Marx wrote: A nation and a woman are never forgiven their momentary weakness when the first adventurer rapes them. Today, the imperialist adventurers wish to use nuclear violence against all mankind. We are historical optimists and we are firmly convinced mankind will not allow this. By the end of the year Washington intends to begin deployment of medium-range missiles on territories of Western Europe. If this happens, the situation in the world will drastically worsen. Therefore, optimal mobilization is necessary today. We need the mobilization of all peace-loving, sober, and realistic political, social, economic, and state leaders of all classes, strata, and groups, of all people, to stop this dangerous course of events, to resist the adventurous, militarist circles of imperialism.

Marx is our great contemporary also in his prophetic statement about the role of victorious socialism in the struggle for peace. Advising the proletariat to master the secrets of international politics and to form its own foreign policy in which the basic laws of morality and justice should become the lofty rules in the relations among peoples, he prophesied that the main support and guarantor of world security will be represented by the new society whose international goal will be peace. Karl Marx's prophecies have been confirmed by practical life. The struggle for the preservation of world peace has always been and is the alpha and omega of the foreign policy of the USSR and of the socialist countries.

Recently, we have witnessed the consistency and energy with which Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been expanding the struggle for peace. He is enriching and specifying the peace program of the Soviet Union with an entire complex of new, constructive, and realistic proposals. Calmly, with a sense of his responsibility, of justice and of the humanitarian character of the policy conducted by the USSR, and conscious of the material and intellectual forces which are standing behind this peace-loving policy, Comrade Andropov is indefatigably defending the line of negotiations and detente despite the unpromising behavior of the Western partners. The difference in behavior between the leaders of the USSR and the United States particularly eloquently shows the difference between the two policies expressed by the existence of two specific, living personalities. The warmongering policy of American imperialism, which is claiming world domination, and the calm, wise Soviet foreign policy, which is unrelentingly defending peace, are demonstrated by the two personalities. It is obvious that this contrast is having its strong impact on people and giving them the opportunity to draw differences and develop action. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members are ready to adopt the most radical measures for disarmament. The world particularly highly evaluates the one-sided voluntary obligation assumed by the Soviet Union to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and expects other nuclear states to assume such an obligation.

Our common peaceful platform, set forth by the Prague Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact members, gives clear orientation to the peace movements in the world so that they may see where the real danger to peace comes from. It intensifies their hopes and gives them new impulses to struggle. As for us, our party, the PRB, we are declaring as we have on several occasions that we entirely support the words and deeds of the Soviet Union on the international scene. We support its peace-loving policy. Together with the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, as well as by ourselves, we are working out and implementing initiatives aimed at the common goal.

The BCP has a clear, sensible and sober approach to the struggle to save mankind from a nuclear disaster. It has spoken about this subject at the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, at other international meetings and on other occasions. Our words resounded with particular emphasis at the international theoretical conference on Georgi Dimitrov's centennial when Comrade Todor Zhivkov drew the famous parallel between the policy and actions of fascism on the eve of World War II and the policy and actions of imperialism in our days.

On the basis of a profound and thorough analysis, Comrade Zhivkov drew the crucial conclusion about the possibility of and opportunity for an optimal struggle for peace which includes and rallies all forces, regardless of class, religious, ideological, and political adherence, the forces which are aware of the policy of American imperialism and understand that a nuclear war would mean the end of mankind.

The recently held international scientific conference of workers, communists, revolutionary-democratic, national-liberation, social-democratic parties, and movements in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, devoted to Karl Marx was also of great importance in this connection. This wide, authoritative, and representative forum once more eloquently demonstrated the tremendous impact made by the ideas of Marx on the contemporary world and raised a powerful voice against the new warmongers, in defense of peace and social progress in the world.

Our delegation at this international forum, like every Bulgarian Communist, every Bulgarian, with a feeling of pride, accepted the high evaluation made of the work of our party's founder which was contained in the statement of the CPSU delegation. Dimitur Blagoev is given a worthy place in the glorious galaxy of Marxists at the end of the last century and beginning of the present one, among August Begel, Franz Mehring, Paul Lafargue, Georgiy Plekhanov, and Antonio Labriola. We were particularly excited by the fact that numerous leading figures of the international communist movement spontaneously shared their strong impressions of their Marxist satisfaction over the Goergi Dimitrov international conference, about its spirit, its topical significance, its wide impact on the contemporary movement for peace and social progress.

With its entire constructive and peace-loving foreign policy, the PRB is trying to contribute to the improvement of the international climate, and this sincere striving is confirmed not only by numerous international meetings and conferences held in our country, devoted to the preservation of peace, but by our readiness to develop relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage with all neighbor countries, with all countries, near and distant.

Today we can ascertain with satisfaction: Despite the black clouds of international relations, the relations of Bulgaria with its neighbors sets an example of good-neighborly and mutually advantageous cooperation, but the opportunities for such relations are still tremendous and far from being exhausted. The transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, free of foreign bases, is opening up broad horizons for these relations.

Comrades, in his last years, Engels stated: Everything that is happening in the world is happening with a view to us. We are a great force, which is inspiring fear and is more influential than other great forces. This is what I am proud of. We have not lived in vain and we can proudly look back on our deeds. Nine decades later, when the mass movement of real socialism has become the most influential political force in our time, we, the communists of today, and especially the communists of the older generation, can proudly look back and exclaim with satisfaction: We have not lived in vain! We are not living in vain! [applause]

This is what our entire Bulgarian socialist nation, which has adopted as its world outlook the tenets of Marxism-Leninism, can exclaim as regards its own fate and the fate of the world. This is the basis of our strength -- the unity between party and people, between people and party. Today, from this high peak of our era we look back at the long, glorious path of the BCP, we look back at the guidelines and accents placed by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Now that we are looking forward in order to see the path, to see the future, to confidently proceed toward this future, we are once more turning to Marx, we are again looking for support from Engels and Lenin, we are turning again to the eternally alive Marxism-Leninism, which is developing along with life. With Marx and with the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, let us proceed toward new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, in the implementation of the party program, in the construction of mature socialism in our country. [applause, cheers]

Let us proceed with Marx, with the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, to the struggle against the rising danger of war, to the struggle for peace and social progress. [stormy applause]

Let us proceed in the same way with Marx and with the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, unrelentingly toward communism, toward our glorious ideal whose implementation is dictated by the basic laws of historical necessity! [applause]

Glory to the BCP, the party which is leading our people under the waving banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the first ranks of those who are conquering the skies! [applause]

I close with the words of Engels: The name and the cause of Karl Marx will outlive the centuries! [prolonged and stormy applause]

ZHIVKOV OPENS PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR 9 MAY

AU091039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 May 83

[Summary] The Plovdiv spring fair for mass consumer goods and foodstuffs was festively inaugurated this morning. "The opening was attended by the following officials: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as other party and state leaders, and many guests."

Ivan Konstaninov, our special correspondent from the fair, reports on the opening ceremony remarks by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council:

[Begin recording] "Dear comrades, dear guests; It is a pleasure for me to fulfill the assignment of opening the third international Plovdiv spring fair. I wish great success to our Bulgarian participants in the fair, who are exhibiting their goods, as well as to the foreign participants. Congratulations!" [applause, end recording]

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, in his speech spoke about the constantly growing interest in the Bulgarian economy and in cooperation with socialist Bulgaria. He stated as follows in his address:

[Begin recording] "Esteemed participants and guests: We would like once again at the opening of the foreign trade forum to stress the readiness of the PRB to implement an active trade exchange, as well as to cooperate in the economic and trade sector with all countries and partners on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage, on the basis of the principles of mutual trust and mutual interest. Our country is resolved also in the future to continue to make its practical contribution to the large-scale democratization of international trade and economic exchange as an element of primary importance in the international atmosphere of mutual trust and detente." [end recording]

Immediately following the official opening ceremony, economic and trade talks began among the participants representing 55 countries which are exhibiting their goods at the fair. We would like to wish them successful work until the end of the week.

Filipov Attends Reception

AU091946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] On 9 May Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, gave a reception at the Novotel in Plovdiv on the opening of the Plovdiv international spring fair of consumer goods and food industry articles. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and okrug leaders attended the reception. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, talked with foreign participants in the fair and with chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. The guests stressed that the fair is increasingly becoming a great center of international trade and expressed their willingness to develop cooperation and production sharing between their companies and Bulgarian economic foreign trade organizations.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH CLOSES CONFERENCE IN SLIVEN

AU071558 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] A national conference on matters of public services organized by the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and chaired by Comrade Todor Zhivkov has been held in Sliven. Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee, spoke about new forms in organizing public service work for the people of Sliven Okrug. Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a long speech about the measures for improving trade and public services. Comrade Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, read a report on how to overcome the consequences caused by the drought and on certain additional measures for the fulfillment of the country's socioeconomic plan. Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a closing speech.

DOYNOV, BCP DELEGATION RETURN FROM BELORUSSIA

AU071321 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The party delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which had paid a visit to Belorussia at the invitation of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, has returned home. The delegation acquainted itself with the Soviet communists' experience in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Milko Balev and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD 9 MAY

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD092128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] The president of the republic, Gustav Husak, gave a festive dinner today in the representative halls of Prague Castle to mark the national day of the CSSR. Attending the dinner were CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman [as heard]; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; party Central Committee Secretariat members Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka; departmental heads of the party Central Committee; leading secretaries of the regional committees of the party; and other party officials.

Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government and the national governments; representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the Central Committee of the National Front, political parties and the social organizations of the National Front, state bodies and central institutions; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personalities of our political, social, scientific, and cultural life, heroes of socialist labor, national artists, outstanding workers from the various spheres of our national economy, and leading sportsmen.

The Czechoslovak party and state representatives received congratulations on national day from Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and from other members of the Prague diplomatic corps. Present among the guests was a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association headed by Lidiya Lykova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, which is attending the celebrations of the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Also present were representatives of the Main Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact at the Ministry of National Defense and of the Central Group of Soviet Armies in Czechoslovakia.

The dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Soviet Groups Participate

LD092130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 May 83

[Excerpt] The celebrations of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army culminated with a festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, held in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation in Prague today. The festivities were attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association headed by its chairman, Vaclav David, and a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association headed by its deputy chairman, Lidiya Lykova. Also present was the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Alesandr Botvin.

In his address, Vaclav David recalled the great sacrifices made for our liberation by the great Soviet Army, which, in the last few days of the war, hurried in to help a fighting Prague. He also remembered those in partisan groups, illegal organizations, the Czechoslovak Army, and in concentration camps and prisons who had contributed to the victory over fascism. In the next part of his address Vaclav David condemned the aggressive intentions of U.S. President Reagan, who strives to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member states. He emphasized that the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community would step up even more the fight to remove the danger of war and for disarmament and the strengthening of peace.

CSSR WITHDRAWS SUMMONS AGAINST PRIEST

LD062235 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Czechoslovakia -- According to an AFP report the summons ordering 28-year-old priest, Josef (Dolista) to appear before the district court in Melnik has been withdrawn. The case was to have been heard last Wednesday, 4 May. He was accused of illegally conducting religious lessons in a private apartment for a group of students from a middle agricultural school. Father (Dolista) has not been given any explanation about why the summons was withdrawn, nor has he been informed about whether criminal proceedings will be continued against him.

According to another report, 86 Czechoslovak Christians have appealed to President Husak to halt the persecution of members of religious orders.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES SCORED FOR TIES WITH WEST

AU060810 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 17 27 Apr 83 p 9

[Karel Bertis article: "On the Same Platform With Anticommunism"]

[Excerpt] For CIA Money

The controlling centers of Jehovah's Witnesses -- this ominous sect which is at home in the United States, the FRG, and England -- are active instruments of the present-day ideological diversion and psychological warfare, waged with extraordinary aggressiveness against the states of the socialist community and against the developing countries that have decided to embark on the socialist path. These centers receive streams of information through secret channels about the activity of sections of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect in the CSSR and other socialist countries, information about the domestic political situation and other reports wanted by imperialist protectors abroad.

Subsidies amounting to millions of dollars, pounds sterling, or West German marks pouring out of the "horn of plenty" of the Western intelligence centers, particularly the American CIA, enable the sect to print in special publishing enterprises quantities of propaganda material with an anti-Soviet content. Publishing centers in the FRG and England spew out THE TOWER, the sect's central magazine, in more than 15 languages. Its content is more than a "signified" counterpart of the vulgar anticommunist trash published in the West for American money by various ideological-diversionist and emigree centers.

An urgent question arises: How it is possible that among the members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect in the CSSR there can be found people whose intelligence level is obviously at odds with the primitivism and contradictioriness of the sect's ideology?

The explanation of this seemingly antagonistic contradiction is obvious from the positions of a Marxist-Leninist analysis. The common denominator of the aforementioned phenomenon is class and political motivation, hatred of the social and spiritual liberation of man which the socialist social order brings, fear of the real light of knowledge which is the driving force of world progress.

The CSSR legal order guarantees its citizens the right to believe, and all churches and religious societies the right of spiritual development provided the laws of the state are not infringed and the interests of socialism are not damaged. It will, however, not permit that these unchangeable rules be violated in any way, that the legal and ethical code of the socialist society be deformed.

The Jehovah's Witnesses sect is a typical example of the international misuses of religious feelings for antisocialist objectives and of a concentration of knowing enemies of the socialist order, with the cynical features of present day ideological diversion and of all anticommunist "crusaders."

It is a fact that there are many among the members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect who did not join it out of any hatred of the socialist social order and who are now experiencing great disillusionment about the loss of the anticipated ideals. Sooner or later they will part ways with the sect and will become genuine witnesses of the futility of attempts to shake the firm edifice of socialism now as well as in the future.

Military Service Refusal

AU060826 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 3 May 1983 carries on page 4 in the column "The Law and Us" a query by its reader J.K. from Povazska Bystrica regarding who is subject to military judicial authority and under what circumstances, in connection with the case of his son who -- as a "civilian" -- has been tried by a military court "for not reporting for military service because his religious belief does permit him to do so."

The query is answered at great length -- quoting various paragraphs of the CSSR Legal Code -- by Jan Zigo, LL.D., who states, among other things, that his son's case was within the legal competence of the military court, since the country's law on service in the Armed Forces [branny zakon] makes basic military service mandatory for all citizens. "It is the citizen's most honorable duty. Anyone who does not report for service and refuses to serve at all, as some religious fanatics do -- such as the Jehovah's Witnesses -- violates the laws of this state. And anyone who violated the laws of the state must be called to account and be punished," Zigo states.

ROBOTIZATION GOING TOO SLOW, PLANS ENDANGERED

AU060740 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Jaroslav Winter article: "How to Proceed With the 07 Program"]

[Text] Today practically no engineer or student doubts that robotization is one of the fundamental methods to completely automate production processes. Reports from all around the world literally speak about a real advance of robots in recent years. This is not only in Japan, where they are manufacturing more than 10,000 of them annually, in Sweden or the United States, but also in the GDR, Bulgaria, and the USSR. In the USSR they are planning this year to manufacture 7,700 robots, and it is being expected that by the end of the year the USSR industry will have more than 36,000 of them.

But why does robotization in our country proceed so slowly? After all, it has been -- under the number 07 -- incorporated into the state goal-oriented programs, and that means that considerable importance is being attached to it. According to the government concept 3,000 industrial robots and handling devices are to be in operation by 1985. In reality the number of programmable robots in our factories is nearing only the first hundred thus far. And even if we add automated and manual handling devices to them, it does not seem realistic that we will achieve the set objectives.

The price of robots is most often mentioned as one of the barriers preventing their broader utilization in Czechoslovakia. Until now their price does not correspond to their utility value and the amortization [navratnost] of domestically manufactured robots and handling devices is in some cases not on a par with their service and physical life. One should not include in their prices the disproportionate profits of the suppliers of some components and enterprises' high overhead costs, because in most cases the considerable part of the technical development costs is paid from the state budget. However, the price barrier should be sooner or later eliminated or at least reduced, especially if some forms of state subsidies are being extended -- particularly to smaller enterprises, a matter which is under consideration. Equally, one can presume that manufacturers will gradually succeed in expanding the range of robots and handling devices and improving their reliability to the necessary standard.

Of course, automation and robotization are not the affair of the supplier alone; almost half of the affair is that of the user. And precisely here, in my view, one has to look for the worst weak spot. The users are by no means prepared for the onset of robots. Where have they worked out a clear program of their utilization, where do they know how they will combine it with the innovation or products, where has the management of an enterprise prepared well in advance suitable cadres and had them trained? We would not find many such workplaces in our republic.

Of course, it is not the future users alone who are to blame. It is difficult to plan without sufficient information about today's possibilities, and especially those of the future. The center has not provided in time either a unified method for designing programs or a calculation of their effectiveness. The central agencies will still have to make a number of important decisions. Nevertheless, even as it is we have a fairly considerable scope for a purposeful automation of production with the aid of industrial robots and handling devices. This is attested to by the -- so far not too numerous -- examples from our enterprises in which robotization has begun yielding positive results despite the aforementioned obstacles. However, for further advancement it is necessary to proceed from the experience thus far and unify the -- until now fairly fragmented -- endeavor. The savings in manpower, but particularly the better quality of production and radical savings of energy and raw materials which are connected with robotization, are worth it.

LENART ATTENDS SESSION OF EAST MILITARY DISTRICT

AU060958 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 83 p 2

["GC"-signed report: "In an Exacting Manner in Every Sector, the Negotiations of Communists in the East Military District Concluded"]

[Summary] Trencin, 4 May -- "The 2-day negotiations of the conference of Communists in the East Military District and of military secondary schools concluded this Wednesday" 4 May 1983. The session was "attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation under Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee."

The delgates agreed with the conference report that "the Communists of the district party organization have significantly contributed to the successful mastering of tasks in the past 2 years" and "devoted their attention to the development of initiative and the movement of improvers."

The resolution adopted by the conference notes that "the Communists of the East Military District and the military secondary schools are prepared to fulfill the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in harmony with the demands of ensuring the defense of the socialist fatherland and the socialist community," particularly by improving activities in the fulfillment of combat and political training tasks, developing activity and initiative, and applying party methods and forms of work. The delegates appealed in this sense to all members of the military district. Their greetings letter to the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committees stresses "that the district party organizations will exert maximum efforts for consistently fulfilling the tasks following from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and from the tasks of the international defense of socialism as expressed in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact members."

REPORT ON ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

AU051047 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 83 pp 1, 2

["Final Report" on the 30 April to 3 May official friendly visit of an Angolan military delegation to the CSSR]

[Text] A delegation of the Angolan Popular Armed Forces, led by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) -- Party of Labor and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, was on an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 30 April to 3 May at the invitation of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense.

Col Pedro Maria Tonha, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In connection with the abduction of Czechoslovak citizens by the anti-government organization UNITA, [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] the two sides discussed steps being taken by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Angola to secure their liberation.

In the talks with Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, questions of interest to both sides were discussed. Satisfaction with the development of mutual relations and cooperation and with the exchange of experiences from the military and political training and preparation of members of the two countries' armed forces was expressed.

During its stay in the CSSR, the Angolan military delegation visited some military units and installations of the Czechoslovak People's Army and industrial enterprises. The delegation was accorded a cordial reception by our working people and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army everywhere. The delegation had an opportunity to familiarize itself with the results of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia, with the development of the working people's activity and initiative in implementing the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and with the preparedness of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army to defend the socialist homeland.

The stay of the military delegation from the People's Republic of Angola in the CSSR contributed to further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola and between the people of the two countries.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM USSR VISIT

LD071136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, returned to Berlin at noon today from its official friendship visit to the USSR. It had been invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

To welcome Erich Honecker and the members of the party and state delegation, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other personages of GDR public life came to Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport.

Also present were Petr Abrasimov, USSR temporary charge d'affaires to the GDR; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group; and Army General Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES OPEN LUTHER ANNIVERSARY YEAR

AU061742 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Luther Day at Wartburg Castle Opened Jubilee Year of Evangelical Churches; Festive Event in the Great Hall; Representatives of the State and Foreign Guests Welcomed"]

[Excerpts] Eisenach (ADN) -- On Wednesday the Luther jubilee of the Evangelical churches in the GDR was opened with a "Luther Day at Wartburg Castle" in Eisenach. Personalities of the GDR's state and social life as well as of the ecumenical community from numerous countries participated in the festive event in the main hall of the more than 900-year old castle which was reopened a few weeks ago in the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, after extensive restoration work.

Four Hundred Participants From 18 Countries

Some 400 ecumenical guests from 18 countries and West Berlin attended the festive event. Among the participants were Archbishop Emeritus Dr Martti Simonjoki (Finland); Bishops Kleopas Dumeni (Namibia), Frederik Gronning-Saeter (Norway), Dieter Knall (Austria), Janusz Narzynski (Poland), Dr Judah Kiwovele (Tanzania), Dr Gyula Nagy (Hungary), and Roger Gieschen (United States); General Bishop DD Jan Michalko (CSSR); Church President Dr Helmut Hild (Darmstadt), deputy chairman of the Council of Evangelical Churches of Germany; Richard von Weizsaecker, member of the Council of Evangelical Churches of Germany and ruling mayor of West Berlin; and West Berlin Bishop Dr Martin Kruse.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES PEACE MEETING 9 MAY

LD100104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 May 83

["Excerpts" of speech given by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to a mass meeting for peace held in the cultural center of the Hungarian optical factory on 9 May, location of factory not given -- recorded]

[Text] The grave dangers threatening our world and the entire human population give a special timeliness to this year's Month of Peace and Friendship. The most aggressive circles of imperialism have again begun an attack against the Soviet Union. Their behavior is destroying peaceful international relations which have been restored and developed by joint efforts after the bad memory of the cold war years. Imperialism's adventurism has put the survival of mankind at risk.

The history of mankind is the history of the coexistence of peoples organized into societies and states. Attempts for peaceful coexistence could only be shaped into an international conduct, a leading principle of the foreign policy of a state, when the masses in Soviet Russia as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution took the direction of their destiny into their own hands.

The fact that the very first international manifestation of the first state of the proletariat was a declaration about peace also has a symbolic significance. It increases the significance of the events of the Month of Peace and Friendship which are beginning now that the activity of the masses to stave off the threatening dangers has been strengthening worldwide. In the United States a mass movement of unprecedented size has unfolded against armament programs and for a nuclear weapons freeze. In the affected countries of Western Europe, and elsewhere as well, the protest against the deployment of the American medium-range missiles is constantly growing. According to the NATO resolution the deployment of these missiles will begin at the end of this year.

In Israel masses of hundreds of thousands have taken a stand against the policy of aggression in Lebanon and against a policy that aims at exterminating the Palestinine population.

The millions who protest against armament and aggression use this method to answer the question which can often be heard: Can the so-called ordinary people do anything at all to solve the most fundamental question of their own survival? Their decisive actions indicate that they understand that the present dangers will affect everyone. Our people's wish for peace is also strong and our people are ready to act in order to stave off the threat of a world war. A people who during its history suffered from innumerable wars can particularly appreciate peace. A country which, given its capabilities, has an interest in the division of labor in the international economy as well as in technical-scientific cooperation can especially feel the favorable or unfavorable changes of directions in the international situation. Our workers guard not only peace but the social system which fills life with true meaning for man.

The countries of the socialist community, among them Hungary, respond to the challenges of imperialism with peaceful initiatives. This means that in the knowledge of their strength and righteousness they accept peaceful economic competition as they do the struggle of ideas and the comparison of value systems. The essence of the socialist challenge is that we should not measure our respective strength on the battlefields but in measuring which society can give more to its people and which can better assist the solution of the global problems and advance the universal cause of progress.

According to our conviction it is an endeavour which every honest Hungarian patriot can join with a clean conscience as well as any person living in other parts of the world who, regardless of his political ambitions and world outlook, is ready to actively contribute to the survival and fulfillment of human civilization. We trust that this desire will be expressed at next month's meeting in Prague for peace, life, and for preventing a nuclear war. We are certain that throughout the world the majority of people are proponents of peace and opponents of war. If this huge majority is able to take a unified stand against the adventurers who are putting the entire survival of mankind at risk then however large the dangers are they can be staved off.

ARMY OFFICERS' MEETING ADDRESSED BY CZINEGE

LD062219 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- Senior Army officers met Friday at the Hungarian Defence Ministry. The meeting was also attended and addressed by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and Sandor Racz, head of the HSWP CC Economic and Administrative Department. Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, was present. Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, evaluated the work carried out in the recent period and determined further aims of the Hungarian People's Army.

Prior to the meeting the People's Army Committee of the HSWP held an extended session which heard and approved a report by Major-General Dezso Papp, first secretary, on the April 12-13 session of the HSWP Central Committee. The People's Army party committee approved the targets of the party organizations operating within the People's Army.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGIUM 9 MAY

LD092003 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Brussels, May 9 (MTI) -- Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, Monday arrived in Belgium for an official visit. He is to hold talks with Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans on bilateral relations and timely international issues, and meet King Baudouin, and the two chairmen of the Belgian Parliament.

MENES RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SWEDEN 6 MAY

LD062210 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes Friday returned from Stockholm where he was invited by Swedish Minister of Industry Thage Peterson. Lajos Mehes held talks with the minister of industry and with Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom on the possibilities of expanding economic and industrial cooperation. The parties agreed that the expansion of relations is in the interest of both sides in the present world economic situation. They established with satisfaction that inter-company relations are improving and that cooperation on third markets is giving fresh impetus.

During his stay in Sweden Lajos Mehes met Prime Minister Olof Palme and the board of the Swedish-Hungarian trade promotion committee.

PRON CONGRESS ENDS DELIBERATIONS 9 MAY

Dobraczynski Closing Speech

LD091324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0821 GMT 9 May 83

[Closing speech by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, at the end of the 9 May session in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] The First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has come to an end. For 3 days there were heated debates. Several dozen speakers from various parts of the country made speeches. At times perhaps too much was said about things already known; but there were also many fresh, powerful speeches which drew attention to issues of importance which are not normally discussed much. National problems and local problems were discussed. Elderly people and young people, who have the renewal of the country at heart, took the floor. Twice as many speeches were officially submitted than could be delivered. It is a pity that we did not hear them here, but this was impossible. However, we shall be able to read these speeches when the minutes from the deliberations of the congress are published. Not everyone could deliver a speech from this rostrum since the congress could not last longer. Today we cannot afford the high costs which the organization of an event on such a large scale entails and our country cannot afford so many people leaving their work posts. Work awaits each one of us and it would not be appropriate to say the least, to talk about the need for more intensive work when the time devoted to such deliberations ought to be spent actually working.

As we said from the start, the PRON is not words but actions. It was necessary for us to assemble, to adopt a structure for the movement, and to elect its leadership. We worked for 3 days, frequently sacrificing even our hours of sleep. There is no need to further prolong the debates.

The PRON movement is open not only to people -- something that we have said on numerous occasions -- it is also open to issues, ideas, and initiatives. These will arise and we shall have to deal with them. The congress has not confined our activity to a precisely defined framework. On the contrary, it said that everything that has to be put right, improved or replaced with something else today ought to be our concern.

We must leave this hall convinced that we have to have our eyes open wide to all human concerns and troubles. It is out of these concerns and troubles that crises and oppositions later arise. We must become a great transmitter of people's views from the community to the authorities. While contributing to the crystallization of our movement, the congress, no doubt, has still not freed us from attacks and hostility. We shall encounter such attacks from those who do not desire accord or national harmony.

As the movement has grown stronger this opposition has increased. The Western mass media, which until now has tried to pass over the PRON's activity in silence and to ridicule it, have moved to a frontal attack. A sudden onslaught of propaganda which is above telling the truth, has been embarked against us. Under its influence excitement as well as a number of highly unprintable words have appeared. Voices of this sort cannot divert us from our path. We shall not give up our efforts to involve in (?our) work even those people who reply to our arguments with nasty shouts while hiding behind the fence.

We have to be understanding and very patient if we want to win everyone over to our cause. This is not a question of ambition or of proving who is right. This is a question of the all-important issue, of something that belongs to all of us, a question of Poland. [applause]

Many Catholics, lay Catholics, have found themselves in the PRON. And they are not just represented by the three Catholic associations, which themselves represent one group of signatories. Catholicism in Poland represents a great part of the population. The draft programmatic declaration contains words which recall the fact that in postwar Poland believers have met with certain handicaps in comparison with nonbelievers.

We do not intend to deny that there were instances of such handicaps in the past. We hold the view, however, that since PRON's activity requires in the name of the supreme good that no grudges be borne, we want to forget those unpleasant incidents in the conviction that such a gesture accords to the Catholic and PRON attitude. [applause] We trust that any civil handicaps will now belong irrevocably to the past. Polish Catholics do not expect any special powers. They do, on the other hand, want to compete for recognition as the most dedicated citizens, as the best workers, and they want to have the right to put forward their demands. [applause] We will remember the words from the speech of General Jaruzelski day before yesterday when he said that the government did not treat cooperation with the church as a passing tactical necessity but believed that this cooperation, as well as the awaited visit by the head of the church, Polish Pope John Paul II, would bring moral values which would contribute greatly to the real interests of Poland. [applause]

If we want to regenerate the nation, we must begin with our own regeneration. This task is so great that perhaps we have not yet appreciated how great it is. This is why we have to be constantly aware of it. We have to return to this time and time again, and we, Christians, have to pray for the strengthening of this awareness.

The end of our debates coincides with Victory Day. In a moment we shall leave this building to go to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and lay a bunch of flowers in gratitude to one who died so that Poland could live and grow. The day 9 May marks the end of a war that was difficult, fierce, and particularly painful for us. The war had been imposed on us. Although aware of our right to the lands seized over the centuries, it was not we who reached out for those lands. It was the Hitlerite reich that attacked us with all its brutality, taking any advantage it had. The aim of the war was to erase Poland from the map of the world, to ensure its political, biological, and cultural destruction.

Although defeated in an armed conflict, we can still become reborn by the force of biological energy and the wealth of cultural works. The reich destroyed not only our material achievements but tried to strike a fatal blow at our spiritual values as well. Not only factories and workshops, but schools, theaters, museums, and churches fell victim to its obstinacy. Every Polish home, a home where people studied, brought up children, conspired, and listened to national poetry, became a barricade in our struggle.

The soldiers who trampled our national wealth had the words "Gott mit uns" on the buckles of their belts. This was an old slogan dating back to the period of the Teutonic knights who conquered the Slavonic lands for Germany. Speaking against the representatives of Teutonic knights in Constantinople, Pawel Wlodkowic said: Since the brothers of the Teutonic knights from Prussia come in the attire of sheep while in reality reveal themselves to be predatory wolves, then on the basis of the holy words of the Gospel the conclusion arises that they are men of appearances and false prophets.

This type of person is fatal, pure deceit, and a bad tree which is unable to bear good fruit. Perhaps one should recall those words when the call of the Teutonic knights recently resounds even in the distant [word indistinct].

The day of victory on 9 May 1945 made it possible for us to return to the old Polish lands. Churches which had not been used for centuries were revived on these grounds and Piast eagles shone on old walls which had been intended for destruction. Just as after Grunwald, we were returning to what was our own, lifting up with reverence the traces of our past which had been trampled into the ground. We mark this day with seriousness every year. For us it is not only a day of victory but a day of unity, since those who pitted themselves against the enemies during the years 1939-1945 and won victory with their blood were unified. This is why our movement, which calls for unity and seeks unity, is wholeheartedly participating in today's celebrations.

Closing the deliberations of the First PRON Congress and feeling the burden which has been placed on me, a burden so great that only cooperation will let me bear it, and at the same time being very grateful for the confidence displayed in me, I would like to thank all the participants in the congress here, especially those who have worked hard in commissions, for their hard work and persistence. I would like to thank the signatories of the PRON declaration for their important and necessary presence in our work. I would like to thank all journalists and reporters who have worked intensively in order to convey faithfully the contents of our deliberations. I would like to thank the organizing services whose quiet, good work made it possible for the congress to proceed undisrupted. I would like to thank the guests who honored the session with their presence. I would like to thank friends who, though absent, were with us all at the time in thought and spirit.

I declare the First PRON Congress closed. We shall meet in 4 years' time.

Report on Final Day

LD091641 Warsaw PAP in English 1457 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May -- The First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) held for 3 busy days in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Art in Warsaw wound up today. The congress and discussion held in this forum, keenly watched by the whole Polish society, were crowned with adoption of resolutions on basic documents determining programme objectives, lines and methods of activity as well as statutory principles of the movement.

The results of the congress, election of central authorities close the stage of forming and shaping of the movement for national rebirth, and, at the same time, open a stage of its long-range activity -- in accordance with the motto of the PRON programmatic declaration that accord and national rebirth are the most urgent imperative for Poland. The implementation of these ideas requires collective actions and the rebirth movement creates planes for them.

Like on the first and second day, also today the congress debate was attended by representatives of the highest authorities, including the PUWP CC first secretary and prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

Opening the debate today, Chairman of the National PRON Council Jan Dobraczynski informed the congress participants about the results of election held at the first session of the PRON National Council and read out the names of members of the National Council's Executive Committee and its Presidium.

The chairman of the Congress Programmatic Commission, received a total of nearly 240 motions and proposals concerning two draft documents: the programmatic declaration and lines and methods of PRON activity. Professor Raykowski underscored that a great majority of authors of these motions approve the essence and assumptions of both draft documents. No separate programmatic drafts were proposed.

After a discussion the congress passed a resolution on the programmatic declaration and lines and methods of PRON activity. A team authorized by the congress will work on the wording of the final text of these documents before they are published. The resolution was passed with one vote against and 22 abstentions. The PRON programmatic declaration outlines the origin of the movement, its fundamental values, which the participants in the movement wish to jointly serve, such as socialist ideals of social justice, respect for good work, democracy, dialogue and agreement as a method to overcome divergent aspirations and interests, law and order, friendliness in mutual relations between people, respect for dignity, tolerance with respect to outlooks on life and religion. The "declaration" also characterizes the nature of the movement for national rebirth and its place within the political system. It points out, for example, that the movement for national rebirth does not aim to gain monopoly on social initiatives but will support those organizations which -- operating within the constitutional legal order -- are a form of society's self-organization to fulfil its various needs and aspirations.

Another fundamental document, the "Lines and Methods of PRON Activity", is a general inspiration to activity. It is assumed that the scope of this activity will be filled with actions of individual links of the movement. Different chapters of this document discuss PRON tasks in the field of consolidating the socialist Polish state, increasing society's influence on the activity of state bodies, activity in favour of getting out of the social and economic crisis, in favour of society's moral reconstruction, shaping man's environment as well as those which condition dialogue and accord and are connected with concern over Poles' affairs on the international arena and in the world.

Next, the participants in the congress examined issues connected with establishing the movement's statutory principles. Proposals were put forward by Chairman of the congress Statutory Commission Professor Henryk Groszyk who also underscored that the suggested principles have a more general nature and are less detailed than statutes of social organizations.

The congress passed a resolution on "PRON Statutory Principles". The resolution, like previous documents, was adopted by a great majority of votes. It was decided that this document will be published after editing and including corrections proposed by the Statutory Commission and congress participants.

The floor was taken next by Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, who, as chairman of the Commission for Congress Resolutions, presented further draft final documents. The first 3 documents: "Appeal to the Nation", "Peace Appeal" and "Letter to Polish Communities Abroad" were voted by acclamation at the congress. The stand of the PRON congress towards the National Unity Front was adopted with 39 votes against and 119 abstentions. The congress resolution synthesizing detailed motions tabled during the pre-congress campaign and during the First PRON Congress was passed with 16 votes against and 33 abstentions.

At the end of debates the floor was taken by Jan Dobraczynski.

The First PRON Congress wound up at 10.35 a.m. with the singing of the national anthem.

Issues Resolution

LD092146 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 9 May 83

["Resolution by First PRON Congress" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 9 May -- The First National Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth obligates the National Council to analyze all individual motions tabled during the pre-congress campaign, at meetings between delegates and representatives of the highest state authorities as well as during the congress.

Out of the individual and collective motions, we pay particular attention to those concerning:

1. propagating patriotic attitudes, education for the homeland, developing respect for work, material and spiritual goods and individual and social property,

2. the complex of issues connected with democratization of life,

3. broadly conceived education and culture,

4. protection of treasures of national culture,

5. issues of environmental protection and threats stemming from urban and technological development.

6. protection of the nation's health and fight (?against) symptoms of social ills,

7. protection of child, family, their living conditions and [word indistinct] standards,

8. issues of the economic reform with particular stress on food economy,

9. sharp and firm condemnation of revanchism, which has been on the increase in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Appeals to Nation

LD092156 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 9 May 83

["Appeal to Nation by PRON Congress" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 9 May -- When Poland is in danger there can be no time for quarrels and divisions. Everyone who is concerned with the fate of the nation and the socialist state, with the near and more distant future -- should be with us, says the appeal to the nation launched by the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

Our attitude to work must be deeply reappraised. Work cannot be a necessary evil, an area of disorganization and waste of social energy.

The nation and the state are based on family. The durability of family decides about sound society. Let us create conditions within family, school and outside it for a full development of the youngest Poles. Let us secure a free access for them to science and culture of the nation and the world. Socialist Poland must be a strong state. Its strength is democracy, mutual relations between people based on respect for human dignity, just rights and collective discipline. This determines the nation's wisdom.

We appeal: Let us do everything to make lifting of the martial law possible.

The congress hopes that the coming visit of Pope John Paul II will become a proof of further normalization of our life and will exert influence on strengthening the unity of Polish society.

Issues Peace Appeal

LD091626 Warsaw PAP in English 1518 GMT 9 May 83

["PRON Congress Peace Appeal" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 9 May -- We, participants in the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) convened in Warsaw on May 7-9, representatives of all the political currents, social organizations, communities and occupational groups which take part in the socialist renewal, of all the generations of the nation -- express our deep conviction that the prosperity of Poland and every Pole depends on lasting peace in Europe and all over the world.

The greatest threat to Poland, Europe and the whole mankind is the arms race. Expansion and modernization of military potentials speeded up by NATO, rejection of peaceful initiatives launched by the USSR and states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, campaign of hostility and war psychosis have made the world face a catastrophe. The threat to peace is increased by the announced deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

These actions encounter resistance not only from politicians and governments of many states. Protests are also voiced by nations, peace organizations, churches and also by Pope John Paul in his messages.

Checking the arms race is the only chance for mankind. To make it come true, the policy of confrontation must give place to the policy of peaceful coexistence of nations.

There can be no differences between Poles when the nation's security is the question. The infallible guarantee of this security is the alliance with the Soviet Union and states of the socialist community. We call on every Pole, every man of goodwill all over the world to protest against the absurdity of growing armaments.

From Warsaw, which is a symbol of struggle and heroism in defence of freedom -- we appeal to the nations of the world for solidarity in the fight against nuclear holocaust. We call for honest disarmament negotiations.

We demand a return to the policy of detente.

Greets Poles Living Abroad

LD091643 Warsaw PAP in English 1526 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 May -- Here is the text of a letter addressed by the First PRON Congress to Poles living abroad:

We send you warm and sincere greetings. We participated in the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, motivated by care for the fate of Poland, with a will for mending and rebirth of the republic. Our thoughts are also directed towards you, daughters and sons of our common mother Poland, because the hearts of patriotic Polish communities abroad have always been beating in the same rhythm as ours.

Today, when we undertake the effort of national rebirth you have to be with us with your care for the motherland. Since "every day Pole serves his nation". [as received]

There is a lot of voices which slander Poland today, a lot of efforts to weaken her, undermine the stability of her borders. Do not permit those things to happen. Care about the dignity of the words Poland and Pole.

"Poland is our mother". Let this motto of the Poles living abroad obligate us all. A more than a thousands years old effort of national existence unites us. Do not thus spare feelings and thoughts, sincere care and cooperation for Poland.

There can be no precipice between us in matters of utmost importance for the nation and the state. Let us unite when Poland needs it.

COUNCIL EXAMINES SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD091851 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] We have just received a report about today's session of the Council of Min isters. During the session Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented an assessment of the country's sociopolitical situation. During a debate the government recognized that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Congress was a significant event in the country's life. Its proceedings showed that the movement is consolidating. The congress worked out a programmatic platform for national accord, which will further strengthen PRON influence in society. The government sees PRON as an indispensable partner of the state authority and an exponent of social views and control. The proceedings and results of the PRON congress provided an important display of the stabilization of the national situation.

No less important a symptom of progress in overcoming difficulties and conflicts was the course of the May Day holiday: the mass participation in marches and demonstrations, the fiasco of the boycott announced by the underground, and the slight repercussions of social counterdemonstrations propagated by hostile radio stations.

The gradual but systematic growth of the number and activeness of trade unions and the establishment of supraenterprise links require that cooperation between the administration and government members and the vocational movement be perfected.

The government also discussed the state of relations with the church and progress in the preparations for the visit of Pope John Paul II. It was affirmed that they are progressing favorably, and some questions connected with playing host to the pope were discussed.

The stabilization of the country's political situation incited those political forces in the West, which have not abandoned the idea of treating Poland as an instrument of exacerbating international situation, to take counteraction. They inspire the opposition and resistance structures in Poland. All those groups and centers in the country which endeavor to weaken socialist Poland are trying to promote greater activity. This reveals not their strength but, on the contrary, an awareness of the fact that time is against their designs. So they feverishly seek new tactics while the goal remains the same.

From the assessment of the country's present sociopolitical situation the Council of Ministers drew conclusions that resulted in certain undertakings by the government. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the links between the state administration and the work forces of major works and enterprises and local communities, to hold consultations on plans and undertakings, and to explain and adapt them to social aspirations.

GLEMP CALLS FOR AUTHORITIES TO HEED PEOPLE'S WILL

LD091721 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, speaking amid new tensions in Poland, has appealed to Polish authorities to heed the will of the people. Cardinal Glemp, speaking to more than 60,000 people who flocked to an open-air mass in Krakow yesterday, also defended the church against official charges that it provided a forum for opposition activities. Cardinal Glemp said: We need that the voice of the people be listened to and understood with good will. The primate said: What we need is wisdom, reason and peace. Cardinal Glemp, speaking after a week of renewed street disturbances, said: We do not want political demonstrations in churches, but on the other hand we do not want teargas grenades to be thrown into our sanctuaries. The cardinal alluded to an attack last Tuesday by about 15 young men on a convent in central Warsaw which houses a church group to help those detained and harassed under martial law. Four men and two women were injured in the assault, and one person is still in hospital. It is the duty of the church to assist the poorest and those who suffer. We have to help those who suffer because of martial law, those interned and imprisoned, for as long as we can, the cardinal added.

DAILY GIVES FIGURES FOR NEW TRADE UNIONS

AU091021 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 83 p 1

[PAP report: "12,065 Trade Unions Have Been Registered"]

[Text] Voivodship courts all over the country have received 13,642 applications to register trade unions up to the end of April. So far, courts have examined 12,176 applications, in other words over 89 percent of all applications. They have registered 12,065 trade union organizations, refused to register 94, and postponed a decision on the remaining applications for various reasons. The following are the voivodships where the greatest number of trade unions has been registered: Katowice -- 1027; Warsaw -- 511; Opole -- 508; Olsztyn -- 493; Szczecin -- 467; Wroclaw -- 417; Krakow -- 369; and Gdansk -- 356.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PRC'S HU YAOBANG

Brasov Mass Meeting

AU091531 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] A meeting of Romanian-Chinese friendship is taking place at this hour at the Sports Palace of Brasov. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was greeted with great warmth by thousands of Brasov inhabitants, who expressed their satisfaction with the new Romanian-Chinese summit meeting and with the fruitful dialogue between the two party leaders; which contributes to continuously strengthening the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries and peoples, in the interests of their continuous prosperity and development, and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The meeting hall displays portraits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang, flanked by the state colors of Romania and China. Large posters feature Romanian and Chinese wishes for friendship and manysided cooperation between the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Marin Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Brasov County RCP committee, who, on behalf of all the Communists and inhabitants of this old Romanian region, respectfully greeted the presence of Comrade Hu Yaobang and of the other Chinese guests at the meeting, and expressed the great pleasure of the Brasov people to once again have among them the most beloved son of the Romanian party and people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

With great consideration and profound respect, Comrade Hu Yaobang, the distinguished emissary of the Chinese party and people, was invited to take the floor. With feelings of profound love and unbounded appreciation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, was then asked to speak. The Romanian-Chinese friendship meeting continues at this hour.

Ceausescu Address in Brasov

AU091808 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 9 May 83

[Report on speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 9 May Brasov mass meeting in honor of Romanian-Chinese friendship -- read by announcer, with recorded portions]

[Text] Taking the floor, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Begin recording] From the dais of this great Romanian-Chinese friendship meeting, I want to once again convey warm, revolutionary and fraternal greetings to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and to the other Chinese comrades and friends, representatives of the great Chinese people, and to once again wish them success in all their activities. [applause, cheers]

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you, the participants in this mass meeting and to all the working people of the Brasov municipality and county warm greetings and best wishes. [applause]

Comrade Yu Yaobang has now been in our country for 5 days.. It can be said that the entire visit and our talks -- which were held in a spirit of profound mutual esteem and understanding -- constitute a fresh and forceful manifestation of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and of our parties' and peoples' determination to continuously expand the scope of this great and lasting friendship. [applause] [end recording]

Recalling the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, and between the peoples of the two countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the special contribution made to the development of these relations by his meetings and talks with Comrades Mao Zedong and Chou Enlai, and his talks last year with Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said:

[Begin recording] In the course of the present visit, we and Comrade Hu Yaobang highly praised the results obtained to date in implementing the existing decisions and agreements on developing the Romanian-Chinese relations in economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas, as well as contracts and exchanges of experience at the party and state level. We expressed our common determination to further act to raise our bilateral cooperation to an even higher level on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual comradely assistance in all areas. [applause]

We are convinced that this is in the interests of and for the benefit of both our peoples and of successfully building socialism in our two countries, at the same time, this constitutes a contribution to the general cause of cooperation, socialism, progress, and peace in the world. [applause]

In our talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, we effected a broad exchange of experience and we briefed each other on the progress of the socialist construction in our countries. Comrade Hu Yaobang told us about some of the successes obtained by the Chinese people in the socioeconomic development of their fatherland. In point of fact, during my visits, including the one last year, I had an opportunity to see for myself the great achievements attained by the friendly Chinese people in all areas, and the enthusiasm with which they, led by the CPC, are striving to build socialism and to consolidate the socioeconomic development and the independence of China. [applause]

We all are happy about the accomplishments of the Chinese working people and nation in implementing the CPC decisions designed to transform people's China into a powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry, and science, and with an ever higher standard of living and civilization. We highly appreciate those achievements and we wholeheartedly wish the Chinese Communists and the industrious Chinese people ever new and ever greater successes in building socialism in their country. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then spoke about the glorious combat history of the CPC and about the PRC's role in international life, and about the achievements of the industrious Chinese people in building the socialist society. Our party secretary general reviewed the good results obtained by the Romanian people in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and in the first 4 months of this year in implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and of the party national conference.

The speaker then stated that the current Romanian-Chinese talks have occasioned an extensive exchange of views on international issues. Expressing anxiety about the aggravation of the international situation, which poses a serious threat to peoples' peace and independence, it was stressed that the fundamental problem of our era is to unite all forces to eliminate the armaments policy and to begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the peoples' right to life and peace. After reviewing the major directions of Romania's foreign policy, our party-state leader expressed his firm conviction that united, the peoples can build a world of cooperation and peace, of prosperity and happiness.

In the last part of his speech, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends, I want to conclude by once again expressing my conviction that Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Romania and the talks we had will be of particular importance for the development at a higher level of the solidarity and friendship between our parties and peoples. That is fully in keeping with the interests of our two peoples, and I can state that we jointly agreed that nothing will ever put into question or harm the friendship and solidarity of our parties and peoples. That friendship has stood and will stand, and it will assert itself as a new and revolutionary force in the world. [applause, cheers]

We jointly stressed that the development of the friendship between our parties and peoples is in the interests of not just our two parties and peoples but of other parties and peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, independence, cooperation, and peace in the world. [applause]

Comrade Hu Yaobang, please carry back with you the feelings of esteem and appreciation, warm friendship and solidarity that the Romanian people harbor for the great Chinese people, together with our ardent wishes for new and ever greater successes in building socialism and in continuously developing their free fatherland, led by the CPC. [applause, cheers]

Long live the friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, and the Romanian and Chinese peoples. [applause, cheers]

Long live the heroic CPC led by the general secretary of its Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang. [applause, cheers]

May the cooperation and solidarity among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces strengthen. [applause, cheers]

May the cause of socialism, progress, independence, and peace triumph throughout the world. [applause, cheers] [end recording]

Further on Brasov Meeting

AU091629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] The Romanian-Chinese Friendship meeting in Brasov ended a short while ago. With great warmth, the thousands of participants hailed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Greeted with great enthusiasm, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Nicolae Ceausescu spoke at the meeting, stressing the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, in the mutual interests of the general cause of socialism, cooperation and peace among all nations, and the important role played by the new Romanian-Chinese summit meeting.

The speeches of the two leaders were followed with great interest and repeatedly applauded and cheered. The meeting thus became an ardent manifestation of Romanian-Chinese friendship.

Brasov Dinner

AU091934 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1908 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Tonight, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, attended a dinner given by the Brasov County RCP Committee. Also present were Romanian and Chinese officials. During the dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the first secretary of the county party committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang toasted the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the strengthening of Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation, in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of peace, independence, and cooperation in the world.

Ploiesti Visit 10 May

AU100714 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, are touring the municipality of Ploiesti -- a new and important moment of the current Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. After yesterday's visit to Brasov, the two party leaders were welcomed at the Prahova County seat in the same atmosphere of great enthusiasm and complete satisfaction with the development of relations between the RCP and the CPC, and between our parties and peoples, who want to expand their cooperation in various areas, for their mutual benefit and in the interests of cooperation, understanding, progress and peace in the world.

From the very first moment of their arrival in Ploiesti and as they went through the town avenues, the two party leaders were surrounded by thousands of people expressing their happiness to host Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang and wishing to present the results obtained in the socioeconomic development of their city, which has old working and combat traditions. From an open car, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang warmly answered the enthusiastic reception. In the center of Ploiesti the two party leaders visited the new, integrated commercial center Unirea-Mercur -- a model of organization of commercial outlets in one complex.

The visit to Ploiesti continues.

End of Ploiesti Visit

AU100813 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] As has been reported, this morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang are the guests of Ploiesti municipality. The first stop of the visit was at the Unirea-Mercur commercial complex -- a representative unit for the efficient utilization of commercial space, designed to meet consumer requirements.

The visit continued at the 1 May enterprise, Ploiesti, a well-known producer of drilling installations and equipment, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hu Yaobang were informed about the most recent achievements in the area of drilling technology, featuring products required by both the Romanian economy, and for export to various countries.

The distinguished guest, Comrade Hu Yaobang, viewed an exhibition showing the accomplishments of the oil equipment makers, and inquired about economic cooperation in this field between Romania and China. The hosts informed him that within the framework of this cooperation, 300 drilling installations and other equipment have been delivered to China so far. The guests then visited production sections and watched the lifting of the turret on a T-400 installation powered by continuous current.

The visit to Ploiesti ended a few minutes ago.

Live Relay of Departure

AU101134 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1118 GMT on 10 May begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang. According to the announcer, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang review the military honor guard. The national anthems of Romania and China are played. The announcer then adds that "accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the distinguished Chinese guest takes leave of the Romanian civilian and military officials who have come to see him off."

At the steps of the aircraft, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang are said to have another "cordial exchange" and to "warmly take leave of each other."

There is no mention of any documents having been signed, or of other leaders present.

No Communique Expected

AU101025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Today in Bucharest, Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian party and state, and his guest, Hu Yaobang, head of the Chinese party, held their final talks. It was subsequently announced that, on the occasion of the conclusion of the 5-day official and friendly visit of the Chinese party delegation to Romania, no communique or any other similar document on the visit would be signed.

The official circles in Bucharest appraise the visit as successful and add that the visit has taken place in the already traditional friendly atmosphere.

PLO'S KHALID AL-FAHUM MEETS WITH LEADERS

Talks With Giosan

AU051828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1983 -- The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, met on Thursday, May 5, with the chairman of the Palestinian National Council [PNC], Khalid al-Fahum, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Parliament.

Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and the PLO, relations that have witnessed an upward course over recent years. Stress was laid on the fact that those relations were underlain by the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat. The chairman of the Grand National Assembly and the chairman of the Palestinian National Council pointed to the close cooperation between the GNA and the PNC and informed each other of aspects of the activity and concerns of the Romanian and Palestinian parliamentarians expressing the wish to expand, deepen and strengthen reciprocal relations for the mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of peace, collaboration and peace in the world.

Exchange With Ceausescu

AU071552 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council -- the parliament -- who is on a friendly visit in our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The meeting was attended by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and Khalid ash-Shaykh, permanent representative of the PLO in Bucharest.

The chairman of the Palestinian National Council extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for good health and new successes in the activity he is carrying out as head of our party and country on behalf of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. The guest also expressed warm thanks to the head of the Romanian state, on behalf of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and of the Palestinian National Council, for the multifaceted support granted to the struggle waged by the Palestinian people for achieving their legitimate aspiration for freedom and independence, and for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message of friendship and for the feelings conveyed and, in turn, conveyed friendly greetings to Chairman 'Arafat, as well as wishes for success to the Palestinian people in their struggle for achieving their legitimate aspirations.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive development of relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation established between the RCP and the PLO, between the GNA and the Palestinian National Council, and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples. They also expressed the desire to expand and strengthen those relations at a bilateral and international level to the benefit and in the interests of both peoples, and of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

They also discussed certain current international issues, particularly those linked to the development of the Middle East situation. In this context, they stressed the need to begin -- as early as this year -- direct negotiations, within a new organizational framework, between the sides concerned to resolve the problems in that area so as to give an impetus to the process of peace in the Middle East. The two sides stressed that conditions exist at this point to convene an international conference under UN aegis and with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, and with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States, and of other countries which can make a contribution to resolving problems in that area while taking into consideration all peace plans proposed, so as to bring about a solution to the situation in the Middle East.

The two sides stressed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all areas occupied in 1967, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state, and on recognizing the right to existence and security for all states in that area. Romania's president and the chairman of the Palestinian National Council advocated the urgent withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, the creation of conditions that will permit the Lebanese people to resolve their problems independently in keeping with their aspirations for progress and well-being.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Al-Fahum Remarks to Journalists

AU091957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1983 -- In a statement he made on May 9, when he met with Romanian journalists before leaving Bucharest, Khalid al-Fahum expressed his satisfaction at the interview he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu and he said he thanked Romania's leader "on behalf of the Palestinian people, of its leadership and of Yasir 'Arafat, personally, for the considerable assistance granted to the just cause of the Palestinians, to the fight of the Palestinian people, as well as for the permanent effort made by the Romanian head of state for the instatement of peace in the Middle East and the world over."

Khalid al-Fahum hailed President Nicolae Ceausescu's stance on the need for the convening of an international conference under the UN aegis, with the participation of the United Nations and of all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as sole representative of the Palestinian people and stressed that the Romanian head of state reiterated that the just, legitimate rights of the Palestinians, their right to self-determination and independence, in particular, should be taken into account when adopting any solution aimed at the settlement of the crisis in the Middle East.

Referring to the talks he conducted in Bucharest with the chairman of the Romanian Parliament, N. Giosan, and with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Khalid al-Fahum said that aspects were approached of the cooperation with Romania in economy and commercial exchanges, "that we wish to further develop".

CEAUSESCU CABLES BIRTHDAY WISHES TO MUBARAK

AU050912 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 4 May 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Eygpt, Cairo

Esteemed friend, I take great pleasure in conveying to you most sincere wishes for personal happiness, health, and success on your birthday anniversary, and wishes for prosperity, peace, and continuous progress for the friendly Eygptian people.

Proceeding from our talks and from the agreements we reached at our meetings, I want to express my conviction that further expanding our close bilateral cooperation is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, and of the general cause of peace, independent development, and cooperation throughout the world.

With feelings of sincere friendship,

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PUNGAN CONFERS WITH SFRY'S BOJANIC 5-6 MAY

AU071035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/5/1983 -- On May 5 and 6 Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had a working interview with Milenko Bojanic Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign trade, in Timisoara and Kikinda.

During the talks the sides looked into a wide range of problems concerning the development of the trade relations and the expansion of the economic collaboration, and agreed on measures apt to facilitate the further widening of the bilateral economic collaboration. The sides brought to the fore the need for action to be taken for a permanent widening of the economic relations, by means of new forms of long-term industrial cooperation to ensure lasting prospects to the economic collaboration between the two countries.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of full understanding.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU081644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 08/05/1983 -- A delegation of the Congress of the United Mexican States led by Humberto Lugo Gil, president of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Bucharest on May 8, in the afternoon, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. At the Otopeni Airport the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other officials.

Giosan, Andrei, Pungan Meetings

AU091830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1983 -- On May 9 Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met a delegation of the National Congress of the United Mexican States, headed by Humberto Alejandro Lugo Gil, president of the Federal Chamber of Deputies. The members of the delegation are Augustin Tellez Cruces, member of the Senate's Grand Commission, president of the Commission for Justice, Luis Danton Rodriguez, president of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies; Mariano Pina Dolaya, president of the Commission for Justice of the Chamber of Deputies; Luis Jose Dorrantes Segovia, president of the Senate's Commission for Education; Myrna Hoyos de Navarrete, president of the Senate's Commission for Tourism; Alberto Villanueva Sansores, member of the Senate's Commission for Public Affairs, counsellors and experts. During the interview the sides informed mutually of the activities of the two legislative fora and highlighted their contribution to the development of the relations on multiple planes between Romania and Mexico. The sides expressed the joint wish to expand the relations between the two countries' parliaments, to the interest of the Romanian-Mexican friendship and fruitful collaboration, within international bodies included. At the same time the sides highlighted the growing role played by parliamentarians in the promotion of fruitful and multilateral collaboration among nations, in securing a climate of peace and understanding throughout the world.

The same day the Mexican delegation had interviews with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, highlighting the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Mexico and expressing the wish to capitalize better the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries in view of dynamizing and amplifying the bilateral collaboration on mutually advantageous bases, in various domains of joint interest. At the same time opinions were exchanged in relation with certain aspects of the international political life.

During an interview with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, the sides tackled aspects of the Romanian-Mexican economic collaboration and noted that wide possibilities existed for further development and diversification of the trade exchanges to mutual interest and for expansion of cooperation in industry and agriculture.

RIBICIC RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR ANDERSON

LD092112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received in Belgrade today David Anderson, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, at the latter's request. They discussed some topical international issues as well as bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States.

RIBICIC COMMENTS ON UPCOMING HU YAOBANG VISIT

LD091809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has given an interview to Chinese journalists on the eve of the visit to Yugoslavia by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The interview is carried by the Chinese press today.

Expressing the conviction that Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia will represent a major step in the promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and a further contribution to the policy of peace, international understanding, and cooperation, Mitja Ribicic stressed that there are no problems in Yugoslav-Chinese relations which hinder their evelopment. Cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, Ribicic went on, is developing very successfully on the basis of the well-known principles of equality, noninterference, and mutual respect. The two sides express their readiness to further enrich and promote this cooperation on the same basis.

Mitja Ribicic then replied to Chinese journalists' questions on the basic trends in the social and economic development of Yugoslavia and, in that connection, on the LCY's activities after its 12th congress.

Asked to assess the very complex situation in the world and to say what steps Yugoslavia will take in that connection, being, as they put it, an important force in the Nonaligned Movement, Mitja Ribicic said that the fact that crises and accumulated problems are not being resolved but are becoming more acute and grave is particularly alarming. In such a situation the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension, and the search for a way out of the present global crisis which is confronting the world are priority obligations for all the progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries recently held in New Delhi concluded that peace, independence, disarmament, and development are key questions in the modern world now more than ever. The conference in Delhi, he said -- and I should like to stress this particularly -- formulated the strategy for developing countries' approaches and adopted a full program of action for international cooperation among developing countries.

The Nonaligned Movement's unity of action has grown stronger on the basis of its original principles, Ribicic stressed. While nonaligned countries are struggling for the earliest possible North-South global talks and dialogue on the new economic order, they are actively striving at the same time to make the best use of their own resources in the interest of their mutual cooperation and development. This is what is known as the principle of reliance on one's own resources. Mitja Ribicic went on to say that he will acquaint Comrade Hu Yaobang with the situation in Europe which is at the center of the world's political attention today.

On the occasion of the visit by the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, which comes immediately before the sixth session of UNCTAD, we shall brief the visitor from friendly China on the attitudes toward this exceptionally important meeting which should create new bridges between the most and least developed of the world -- countries which should make their contribution to establishing more equitable international economic relations.

Through its activity in the Nonaligned Movement and the UN and through other forms of international activity, Yugoslavia is deeply involved in the struggle for peace and for settling the acute problems in international relations. The LCY is also developing significant activity in this field by cooperating with a large number of communist, workers', and other progressive and democratic parties, as well as with national liberation and other movements.

Asked by the Chinese journalists to say something especially to the Chinese people, Ribicic said that Yugoslav Communists and all our nations and nationalities feel great respect and sympathy for all the nationalities of the great People's Republic of China. We esteem the great contribution which the Chinese people have made to mankind both in the days of their ancient civilization and during the modern antifeudal, anti-imperialist, and socialist revolution. After the victory of the revolution, when they took power in their own hands, the Chinese people changed the appearance of their country in many ways and created comprehensive foundations for even more rapid progress. We wish you much success and believe that you will make progress in realizing the great task of modernizing your country and of transforming the PRC into a country with a high material level, a highly-developed socialist spiritual civilization, and a highly-developed socialist democracy, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in conclusion.

SUNDIC ON SRV PLAN TO WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

LD061703 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] What is the real truth about the reported readiness of Vietnam to withdraw its units from Kampuchea. Milka Sundic comments:

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, stated a few days ago in an interview given to AFP that Vietnamese troops would withdraw from Kampuchea and that a partial withdrawal had already begun. In his words this was not due to the efforts made by China, Pol Pot, or Prince Sihanouk, but, as he put it, was made possible by the existing situation in Kampuchea. In other words, Vietnam judges that the puppet regime forces in Phnom Penh are capable of dealing with the guerrilla movement led by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

At first the statement made by Nguyen Co Thach could be interpreted as a concession to the ASEAN countries and as a good indication that tension will relax in that part of the world. However, if one bears in mind the fact that the interview given by the Vietnamese minister to AFP was timed to coincide with French President Mitterrand's visit to China, then Nguyen Co Thach's assurances that Vietnam's aim is complete withdrawal from Kampuchea and not the occupation of that country are not convincing enough to be believed unreservedly. The government in Hanoi has already made similar statements, in particular, on the eve of the Seventh Summit Conference on Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, but these were soon shown to be propaganda maneuvers.

This does not mean that Vietnam is unaware of the gravity of the Kampuchean problem or of its difficulties with the ASEAN countries and especially with China; Vietnam cannot fail to ponder yet another matter, something more important than everything else:

Whatever the extent of the support extended to it by the Soviet Union, how long will Vietnam's desire to keep Kampuchea under its control at any price have priority over the Soviet Union's vital interest in normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China.

Let us recall that the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are the main obstacles on the road to the normalization of relations between Moscow and Beijing, and also between China and Vietnam; openly speaking, Vietnam has virtually too many reasons why it should withdraw from Kampuchea, both internal and foreign political reasons. This was not taken into account before its troops were sent into Kampuchea because Vietnam was convinced that the Kampuchean expedition would be a painless one. This calculation, like the American one a few years previously, was quite wrong.

Like those which preceded it, these latest assurances by Vietnam that it will withdraw from Kampuchea have not been received with trust. ASEAN and other countries would be sure to change their attitude toward Vietnam if the government in Hanoi fulfilled the stated promise and if it did so without any hesitation. This is the basic prerequisite for the normalizaiton of the situation in Kampuchea, because this would create all the necessary conditions for enabling the people of that country to decide their own fate. However, as long as one single foreign soldier is left in Kampuchea, the question of what is the real truth behind Vietnam's intention to withdraw its troops will remain unanswered. Such a step would be welcomed by the world as wise and far-reaching; until then, the doubts about Vietnam's intentions will not fade.

ECONOMIC TALKS CONCLUDED WITH ALBANIA 6 MAY

LD070406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) -- In Tirana, the Yugoslav-Albanian economic talks were closed today, Friday. It was reported in Belgrade that the aim of the talks was to establish the ways in which the volume of commodity exchange can be increased. During 1982, the value of the two countries' trade amounted to 148 million dollars, in which imports and exports were balanced off.

DRAGAN, HUNGARIAN VICE PREMIER DISCUSS TRADE

LD070406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Hungarian economic cooperation is developing successfully, particularly in the area of trade. The above assessment was set forth by the Yugoslav and Hungarian vice premiers, Zvone Dragan and Lajos Faluvegi, in talks they had today, Friday, in Belgrade. The two countries will invest efforts in promoting cooperation in the field of invisible trade and financial cooperation, the two vice premiers stressed, emphasizing particularly good prospects for long-term cooperation forms. Already some 40 per cent of the Yugoslav-Hungarian trade are carried out under an agreement on industrial cooperation and specialization.

NEW UK AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY PLANINC

LD092143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Kenneth A. Scott, newly appointed ambassador of Great Britain to the SFRY, for a protocol visit.

PLANINC, MAMULA RECEIVE TURKISH NAVY CHIEF

LD092021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today, Monday, member of Turkish National Security Council and Commander of Turkish Navy Admiral Nejat Tumer who is on a visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces. Planinc and Tumer have with satisfaction established that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey is successfully developing and that there are favourable possibilities for its further promotion.

Yugoslav Defence Secretary Admiral Branko Mamula also received today, Monday, Admiral Tumer. They discussed further development of cooperation between the two armies.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW TRADE MEETING

LD101001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation headed by Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metodij Smilevski left here Monday evening for Moscow. It will take part in the work of a regular session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Trade Commission. The commission will discuss the unfolding of commodity trade for this year which is estimated to reach the value of up to seven billion dollars. Preparations for commodity trade next year are also expected to be carried out at the session.

FURTHER ON MARKOVIC TV INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY

LD061129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 5 May 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- Summing up the main points of the recent LCY Central Committee session and what has been said about our current economic situation and stabilization at numerous important party and other gatherings throughout the country, and the indices of economic trends in the first quarter, LCY Central Committee Presidium member Dragoslav Markovic emphasized in today's Belgrade Television program, "Monitor," that the general assessment is that we are at the beginning of a turnabout, that negative trends have been halted, and that the first steps are being made toward a reorientacion and different types of behavior in the economy.

"In the conditions in which we find ourselves, Markovic stressed, perhaps even the zero growth rate in the first quarter of this year is a certain result. We entered this year with a difficult legacy from the previous year and with exhausted supplies of reproduction material and raw materials. What has been achieved represents a result with which we clearly cannot be satisfied, but which speaks of an orientation toward maximim utilization of existing capacities.

"Another very significant result is the growth of exports. In conditions where production is stagnating we are registering a very high rate of exports, both as a whole and, in particular, those to the convertible currency area."

The subject of nationalism was also raised and prompted the "Monitor" interviewer to ask whether it originates from above or below.

Nationalism has not sprung from anywhere, it is here, said Dragoslav Markovic. It is born of the contradictions of our production relations. It is simply fuelled by certain negative tendencies in the functioning of the system and by phenomena of particularism, autarchism, and so on. Nationalism has always been and will be the broadest hostile antisocialist rallying platform and in the nature of things, like any other hostile activity it always becomes more intensive and strengthens when society is faced with certain difficulties, with certain social, economic, and other problems. In other words, it is present, it has not come from anywhere, and it is simply fuelled by our inconsistencies and momentary circumstances. " He also added that he considers the most effective way of struggling against nationalism and all enemies is to be efficient in resolving open social questions and to become more invloved in the League of Communists and other subjective forces.

Next came a question on the activity of the press, radio, and television, which has been the subject of much discussion recently, with some unfavorable assessments and conclusions. Dragoslav Markovic stressed that it cannot be said that the assessments of the information media, generally speaking, are only unfavorable or only favorable. He mentioned that in society we have cleared up some of the essential questions of the place and role of the information media in our self-managing society. "I think that League of Communists organizations, editorial staff, self-managing organs, and publishing councils are now more involved and are taking part more in the discussion of certain questions which should ensure the integration of the media into the overall social and self-managing currents of the development of our society," Markovic stressed.

At the end of the interview, LCY Central Committee Presidium member Dragoslav Markovic, stressing the gravity of the times in which we are living and the numerous difficulties we face" expressed the conviction that our self-managing society has the strength to overcome all this. "We have increasing consciousness and unity in society, and we now have a clear orientation of what we must do. We also have the first major encouraging results which we should neither overestimate nor underestimate," Dragoslav Markovic stressed.

MAMULA SPEAKS ON LATEST BOOK ABOUT TITO

LD092057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0802 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Admrial Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, spoke in the Army Club in Belgrade today about the Military Publishing Institute's latest book, "Josip Broz Tito -- Military Thought and Achievement." Victory day, which is celebrated by the whole world today, could be marked in our country in no more fitting manner, because our victory over fascism, just as all other great victories and achievements of our revolution, is linked with the name and achievement of Josip Broz Tito. This book, Mamula said, is a synthesized experience of a particular, authentic, deeply popular revlution. During the 4 years of the war this revolution, relying on the power of the armed people's masses, cleared the way to its victory and remaining true to itself, ceaselessly continues to broaden and conquer fresh areas of human freedom.

DOLANC VISITS TANJUG, VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION

LD062203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, today visited the TANJUG News Agency and had talks with journalists about the current security situation in our country.

In the talks reference was also made to the development of the Yugoslav security service since its founding, the promotion of social self-protection, and internal problems in the country having an influence on the security situation.

POLITIKA ON REASONS VETERANS LEAVE PARTY

AU051220 Belgrade POLITKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 May 83 p 4

[The "Reasons" column commentary by Emira Karabeg: "Veterans and the Party"]

[Excerpt] During the last 10 years a considerable number of national liberation war participants and even holders of the 1941 partisan service certificate have returned their party membership cards or -- due to irregular attendance at meetings -- have been expelled, or more succintly, have simply been taken off the party membership list. It should be stressed that this does not apply to those participants in the national liberation war -- former members of the League of Communists -- who came into conflict with the LCY political platform and with the socialist self-managing system because of their behavior and ideological orientation, those who, contrary to revolutionary morality, have decided in favor of their personal interests and enrichment or have succumbed to petit bourgeois influence, arbitrariness, group forming, and criticism for the sake of criticizing.

How and why has this happened?

The mass movement in Croatia, the nationalist euphoria in the seventies, the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo toward the end of the sixties [as published] which are still of current importance, anarcholiberalism, and similar negative phenomena and hostile activities were met with justified discontent among the veterans.

They have been worried by insufficient ideological and action unity in the League of Communists and frequent occurrences of irresponsible behavior of republican, provincial, and other sociopolitical structures in implementing Yugoslav policy on the basis of the unified market, because local and national interests are often considered more important than class interests and overall Yugoslav interests. The harsh condemnation of those who pledge loyalty to Tito and to his road only in words but behave in a completely opposite manner, with no moral and party responsibility, and who identify themselves with bureaucracy cannot be called criticizing for the sake of criticizing.

Can veterans possibly be indifferent towards the fact that it is not known who lives in the 3,500 apartments which belong to federal organs and who all those are who use them, while, on the other side, 5,000 -- among whom is a considerable number of veterans -- of those employed in these same organs, still have no place to live. As a reason for leaving the party, a certain number of veterans cite membership fees which are too high. Some aged and ill veterans, who are simply unable to regularly attend party meetings are are often reprimanded because of that, return their party membership cards because it is against their honor to be "called to task" all the time. However, it should be said that most of the veterans -- non-members and those who have left the party -- have still remained very active -- not only in the veterans' organizations but also in local communes -- because they have almost without exception remained Communists by their convictions and actions.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE GROUP VISITS KOSOVO

LD062034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Pristina, 6 May (TANJUG) -- A SAWPY Federal Conference delegation led by Marin Cetinic, president of the conference Presidium, is on a 2-day visit to Kosovo. Zika Radojlovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, is also a member of the delegation.

At the beginning of their visit, the Federal Conference officials held talks with the Kosovo SAWP leadership on the activity of organized socialist forces of this province in the past 2 years. Bajram Seljani, president of the Provincial Conference Presidium, informed the delegation of this activity. He stressed that all Kosovo's progressive forces, led by the League of Communists, had in the past 2 years, waged a difficult but resolute struggle aimed at eliminating many of the causes and consequences brought about by the counterrevolutionary activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and aimed, in particular, at exposing the reactionary slogans "Kosovo -- a republic" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo."

The Socialist Alliance, as the largest mass organization, had the basic task of having the largest possible number of working people, citizens, and young people in all environments participate in this struggle. Significant successes have been achieved in this, Seljani noted, and examples of mass political boycott and condemnations of individuals and families, whose members had acted in a hostile manner or who had exerted pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins, are known. In this way the front of the organized socialist had been expanding, while space for nationalistic activity has been increasingly restricted.

Seljani said that the political situation in the province has normalized and that a positive change is felt in all the spheres of life and work. This, however, does not mean that Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other antisocialist phenomena have been eradicated, because enemy activity continues to be present through slogan writing and in other ways. But a climate for easier eradication of nationalism and for identifying their exponents has been created.

At the same time, the conviction prevails among the working people and citizens that they are able to raise all their problems and seek solutions in the Socialist Alliance and other organizations. This strengthens their prestige. Actions aimed at stabilizing the economic trends, and, in particular, at exposing and eliminating negative phenomena in society, had particularly contributed to this in the past few months. For the latter action it was said that it had nipped in the bud various deviationist phenomena, and awakened consciousness about the need to return to society everything which had been illegally appropriated. For instance, 116 apartments and over 400 hectares of socially-owned land have already been returned, and abuses concerning credits, official cars, and various other mechinations regarding social means have also been stopped. In the same vein, citizens are now fulfilling their obligations toward society in an increasingly conscientious manner.

It was also said that shaken intranational trust was being restored and that, with the exception of Pristina and Titova Mitrovica, fewer and fewer Serbs and Montenegrins were deciding to emigrate from Kosovo.

Taking part in the talks, Marin Cetinic stressed that the results showed that Kosovo's progressive forces are loyal to self-management and the LCY course, and that this is an encouragement to the working people and all socialist forces of our self-managing community.

Successes achieved in Kosovo, particularly in the struggle against negative phenomena, eloquently show how much can be achieved if all forces are organized and if reliance is found among the working people and citizens, Cetinic said.

At the same time he pointed out two tendencies present in the views of the role and place of the Socialist Alliance: One, in his words, is the fact that a number of environments look upon the Socialist Alliance as a transmission belt of the League of Communists, and the other, to have the Socialist Alliance turn into a classical socio-political organization. Both of these views neglect the basic constitutional role of the Socialist Alliance. As long as the working class, led by the League of Communists, is not the exponent of the activity in the Socialist Alliance, we will make it the true front of all organized socialist forces and the place of democratic activity. Everything must be done to have all the working people and citizens, loyal to self-management, participate in the work of the forms of activity of the Socialist Alliance, without which there can be no true self-management. We therefore face the task of expanding self-managing democracy and of making the working people and citizens the protagonists of this activity, Marin Cetinic said.

During its stay in Kosovo, The SAWPY Federal Conference delegation will meet the leaderships of the municipalities of Prizren, Orahovac, Dragas, and Pristina and visit a number of collectives in the province.

LATE REPORT: HU YAOBANG ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

AU101310 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Hu Yaobang, CPC General secretary, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The high guest from China was welcomed at the Belgrade airport by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other high Yugoslav personalities.

It is expected that the official Yugoslav-Chinese party talks will begin this afternoon. Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang will exchange views, among other things, on the current situation in Yugoslavia and China and the activities of the two parties in the building of socialist society.

The program envisages that Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will give a festive dinner this evening in honor of Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO FRG -- During the first quarter of this year the value of Yugoslav exports to the FRG amounted to almost $180 million, which is an increase of 42 percent over the same period last year. Purchases from the same market were reduced by 12 percent. With this volume of commodity exchanges our exports now, for the first time, cover one half of our purchases of West German goods. Should this dynamic increase in exports continue there is every chance that this year's program of exports to the FRG to the value of $890 million will be fulfilled. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 2 May 83 LD]

ENVOY TO LIBYA -- 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign liaison of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, received Vuko Dragasevic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in Tripoli yesterday. The ambassador presented his credentials and conveyed greetings of the SFRY Presidency to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 83 p 6 AU]